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7. A daily examination of the raw and filtered water should be made.
8. All infected or suspicious wells and springs should be closed against use for all purposes.
9. The ice factory should be prohibited from using water from the old mine shaft.
10. On account of the fact that the water of certain dairies was found to contain colon bacilli, dairymen should be required to sterilize all milk cans and bottles; these are used for fresh milk.
11. On account of the great lapse of time it is impossible to say definitely where the infection of the 17 cases at Elizabeth Seminary originated, but it was very probably in the additional supply of milk which was first used at the college twenty-one days before the outbreak of the fever.
12. Elizabeth College should have a sufficient number of cows to supply milk for all its purposes.
13. All the water used for drinking purposes in the college should be boiled.
14. No ice used at the college should be put in the water or milk; these articles can be cooled by being put on ice or in some other satisfactory manner.
15. In my opinion, the outbreak of fever at Elizabeth College was not due to defective plumbing, as some persons claimed, nor was it due to any negligence on the part of the college authorities, and it could not have been avoided without biologic examination of the college supplies.
16. Patrons of the school should have no hesitancy in sending their daughters to Elizabeth College for the ensuing session, provided the above suggestions are carried out.

Report from Baltimore, Md.—Smallpox on steamship Neckar from Bremen—Vessel fumigated.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Stansfield, in temporary charge, reports, August 8, as follows:

The steamship *Neckar* arrived at Baltimore August 6, from Bremen, with one case of smallpox in the steerage. The case was removed and placed in quarantine, the personnel of the vessel vaccinated and allowed to land, and such parts of the vessel as were thought infected were fumigated.

This action was taken by the local quarantine authorities.

Report from Bismarck, N. Dak.—Enteric fever on river steamer Expansion—Precautions against infection of Yellowstone River.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Smyth reports, August 6, as follows:

Within the past month 4 cases of enteric fever were received at this station from the steamer *Expansion*, engaged in local traffic on the Yellowstone River, near Glendive, Mont.

This vessel is engaged in carrying supplies and material to the different camps on an irrigating canal, at present being constructed by the General Government, and I am informed that from 1,000 to 2,000 men are constantly on the irrigation works, divided into camps of from 100 to 200 men. The sanitary conditions in the camps are said to be

bad, no provision being made for the removal of refuse, or for protection of the water supply from pollution.

At present there are about 100 cases of enteric fever at Glendive, all, or most, of which have been brought in from camps along the river.

The stage of water in the Yellowstone River is now getting low and there is danger of infection from that source as the water is used in the camps and in settlements along the river.

The local health authorities are said to be taking precautions and giving instructions, by means of posters, to the men in the different camps as to the best methods of preventing the spread of the disease.

Report from Philadelphia, Pa.—Typhus fever.

Assistant Surgeon Robertson, in temporary charge, reports, August 10, as follows:

In compliance with instructions contained in Bureau letter of the 8th instant, I visited the assistant director of the bureau of health of this city and obtained from him the following data relative to the case of typhus fever reported:

H. P., 17 years of age, born in Denmark, arrived in New York on the steamship *Baltic* on June 29. He remained in New York City from June 29 until July 2 awaiting the arrival of his parents, who came to New York on the latter date on the steamship *United States*. Together with his parents he came to Philadelphia on July 2. On July 10 he was taken sick, and the attending physician suspected typhus fever. This diagnosis was concurred in by several members of the board of health, and on July 17 the patient was removed to the municipal hospital, where he was isolated in a tent on the grounds. The patient died on July 19, two days after admission, and the body was cremated. The house in which the patient was taken ill, together with several houses which he visited were thoroughly disinfected. The friends and relatives who were exposed were not isolated, but were kept under strict observation until the period of incubation had passed.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford*.—Month of July, 1906. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

IOWA—*Ottumwa*.—Month of July, 1906. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 14, including 1 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of July, 1906. Estimated population, 37,550. Total number of deaths, 25, including 2 from tuberculosis.

WORCESTER.—Month of April, 1906. Estimated population, 132,550. Total number of deaths, 190, including diphtheria 2, measles 2, and 19 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1906. Total number of deaths, 161, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.